Japanese. As far as our own sources are concerned, we spent about Rs. 61,000 last year, i.e., 1992-93, and if needed, we are prepared to spend more.

Sir, the inclusion of these monuments is left to the Archaeological Survey of India, and if it is considered to be a monument of national importance, then the Archaeological Survey of India can take it; otherwise, the State Government can also protect it.

केन्द्रीय कपास प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान

*244. **डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय कपास प्रौद्योगिकी अनुसंधान संस्थान का संचालन किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संस्थान की स्थापना कब की गयी थी तथा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बजट आबंटन में से इस पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गयी है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संस्थान पर व्यय की गई कुल राशि में से अनुसंधान कार्य पर कितने प्रतिशत राशि व्यय की गयी है ;

(घ) इस संस्थान द्वारा वर्ष 1990 से सफलतापूर्वक किये गये उन नये शोध कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनसे उत्पादकों को उत्पादन दर बढ़ाने में सहायता मिली है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने इन नयी तकनीकों तथा शोध कार्यों का लाभ उत्पादकों तक पहुंचाने के लिये कोई कार्य-योजना बनायी है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है

*सभा में यह प्रश्न डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन द्वारा पूछा गया ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTION ENERGY RESOURCES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) Sir, the Institute is under the administrative control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(b) The Institute was established in January 1924 by erstwhile Indian Central Cotton Committee in the name of Cotton Technological Research Laboratory. After the abolition of ICCC, it came under the direct administrative control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research with effect from April 1, 1966. The Laboratory was renamed as Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology with effect from April 1, 1991. The total amount spent on it during the last three years (1989-90 to 1991-92) has been Rs. 820.43 lakhs.

(c) About 63 per cent of the total expenditure has been spent on research work during the last three years.

(d) This institute does not undertake research work for increasing the production or productivity of cotton.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: Sir, the Minister has replied that the Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology does not undertake any research on the productivity of cotton. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that in terms of area of land cultivation for cotton purposes India has the largest area in the world for cotton cultivation, but in terms of productivity we are number four in the world; so, whether he agrees that there is a need for undertaking research in the country for increasing the pro-

ductivity of cotton and if there is a need, why this national body is not doing any research on increasing the productivity of cotton.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, this particular Institute, the Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology, Bombay does not directly undertake research relating to crop production or increasing the productivity of cotton. This particular area of research is handled by the Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur. So, that is the Central Institute handling the particular area. This Institute, CIRCOT, handles research of post-harvest cotton technology, the value addition of cotton and cotton waste, cleaning, ginning, fibre properties, crop-residue utilisation, training etc. It is against that background that a technical answer has been given that this particular Institute about which the hon. Member asked does not do research on productivity and increasing crop production.

I agree with the hon. Member about the importance of cotton crop to this country. The ICAR and the institutes under it are continuously striving for increasing the productivity of cotton and we have accomplished substantial results in this area.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It might be a good idea to change the name of this Institute; otherwise, the people will be confused.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: If the Minister was right, I must compare the figures that I have with me with his figures. I have the figures of cotton production for the last three years. In the year 1989-90 we had an annual production of 11.4 million bales. But in the subsequent years, that is 1990-91 and 1991-92, we had a fall in cotton production, viz., 9.8 million bales per year. That fall in production amounts to 14 per cent. The Minister said in the House that they have achieved substantial results in increasing cotton production. The production has increased mainly in the States of Karnataka and Punjab. In the rest of the provinces the cotton production has fallen. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the figures that I have mentioned in the House are correct and if the cotton production has fallen in the last three years to a substantial level of 14 per cent what the strategy is that he proposes other than research to increase production.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, I will have to check up the figures mentioned by the hon. Member. (Interruptions)... The figures given by the hon. Member do not seem to be correct because in the recent past the country had a quantum jump in cotton production. We have produced in the last year 133.5 lakh bales and the productivity has increased to 299 kilograms yield per hectare. This is supposed to be 17 per cent or 18 per cent, more and not 14 per cent less than the previous yield.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN: As regards the national production, I have got authentic figures.

*245. [The Questioner (Shri Mentay Padmanabham) was absent for answer vide col. .....infra.]

Bagload weight of foodgrains stored in FCI Godowns

*246. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has stipulated weight restrictions on headloads; if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the average weight of bag of foodgrains stored in FCI godowns;

(c) whether these loads are manually carried by permanent/temporary loaders;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reduce the weight of the bags; and

(e) if so, by when and if not, the reasons thereof?